THE POWERS OF FOUDOOISM.

Disease and Discord Caused by the Casting of Spells-Rerbs and Roots that are in Great Demand - Vanden Elder in New York. styll put the hoodoo on you as sure as mu. That's the spitefulest thing a mesh, vindethes concred woman can say when

she rear man Dr. J. B. Bass, a colored physician of the city. He has a shop which In part presents the usual array of apothocary's drug bottles, of the eniof characteristic of it is large code tion of herbs. He belongs to what heremaths reformed school of practice. He may be wet licensed as an allopathist in Cinchastl, on Nov. 9, 1842, and that he is familiar with the principles of that practice, but he has for many years ; ast avoided the use of mineral drugs. A serificate from an eclectic medical drugs. A serious are from an sensetic medical sonety lungs in his ffice. He says that he has bracked in New York since 1850. "Runay seem queer to you," he said, "that a

man of an enlarged mind should harbor such an idea; but there is something in this voudooism, or heoforism, as it is generally called smills the colored folks here. And it is the cause of a great deal of trouble. A great deal of my practice is with cases of people suffering from voudes spells. Two servants will get quarreling in a house, and one will go to one

control may in a house, and one will go to one of these ignorant quares, always really to of these ignorant quares, always really to work a schief or modey, and she will get a hoodes jell and put of other other. And from may time evertuing will go wrong with that nevent. She will break dishes, do forgetted hims, her mistees will take an unnecountable dislicate her, and prefix sometels is disharged. And it sail the fault of the mession."

While relievat about the rites and mysteries of condeasm, the laser yielded to the reporter persuasions sufficiently to give an account of some of the materiax used in yourseleants. "There are lots of herbs and other thios shance used," he said, and they must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in the property of the control of the certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in certain ways and certain things must be used in the property in the certain things and may certain the certain things and cert

guilt, the person hat to the ground twee stip to all. But the ground twory is the worst, because to do anything with sipher wood you must get it into a person, white you can make charms with known that will affect a person if attunders his clothing or lies in his path, his a root with a dark skin and a milk white made. Button root is often used with it. You can affect a person's body or his spirit with it."

"What are the symptoms?"

"The symptoms are various, according to the charms used. Sometimes a person, without feeling sit, will suffer from irregularity of knowledge and trains of title thought. I have seen people whose limbs were all swollen up by it. Then, again, I have seen people emacined from it without pain. Then, again, a man's grituality may be affected. His friends will fall away from him, his business go wrong, and he may become a complete wreck from a wicked hosdoo spell if something is not done to break it. I tell you sir, that there is many a disease that troubles the doctors that is caused by a booloo spell."

"On you do doctors work love charms?"

sodio spell."
a voudoo doctors work love charms?"
a have now, sir, gotten hold of the great
a of heodoo. I have hundreds of pawho come to me about such cases. Not a
sees but what they come in here. And
tell you that I am getting to have a great white people as well as colored, who are note about hoodes love charms. Imporant a marine, and there are humburs about husband and wife. We have herbs and spells which on restore unity and peace in families, and a great deal of my practice consists in that. A woman comes to me and tells me that her husband has been hoodoed away from her. Well, I can give her certain things, and tell her how to do certain things, that will been a kindly disposition between her and her husband again, and after a while, without his knowing why, her his land will return to her. I had a case of that had only a little while ago."

The Doctor showed the reporter a letter, of which the following is an extract:

NEWARE, Feb. 18, 1881.

Name of the operation of the state of the st "said the Doctor," this woman's bus-

said the Postor. In swoman shus-if gone off to Boston, but the charm-m thems, and, you see he came to his drams, and asked her to send him a get hams. When she sent the money was home, and they are now living a and united."

below was relicent as to the means em-

invited effects. An alternative would alter stances against which it was properly a A sedative could in like manner be a smeathing away difficulties. In interregated as to the method of provintion herbs, the Doctor would not go tails, but said that the most powering tained from Africa. He said that sipher at ground wony are obtained in Literia alternative the called "cresses," he said comes within the called "cresses," he said comes control thance to Liverpool, whence he red them by coeff lential agents. A potent which he called "creases," he said comes. Dougouia, Egypt, Paim oit, used in crating the effects of ground ivory, also should not be effects of ground ivory, also should not country. Jimsen weed, in considering the effects of ground ivory, also should produce a mysterious bindness, there would not give my details about the of vou loosen, but he said that the nothan they were of a peculiarly horrible was an ignorant projudice. He said that the nothan they were of a peculiarly horrible was an ignorant projudice. He said that the nothan they were of a peculiarly horrible was an ignorant projudice. He said that the indicated in a vouloo meeting because they had not alto a the was and emperipation, and was was being done to austody.

In truth was that it was a celegration had end of the war and emmeripation, and was was being done to austody.

It you want anything you must make a first first was an income and secrets, and are degrees in voulooism. I do not deny his sainstimes used for hat purposes, but good timp is susentible of that."

Dotter does not look like a man who like part in sanguinnry ries. His looks with me pissuss them up on his forehead was a thitesophic. The Do tor was born the and his initiation into voulooism.

lying the lore of a medicine man, visited Central America in pur-

s room of the Doctor's office is an t pan of Solomon's temple, frespondence between the cere couple and voudoo rates. He h on which he burns incense in the

sight so strange that it would pay A sight so strange that it transers to come miles to see, occurs every late live mines south of this place, on the cour buffs of the Cumbertand River. Every seeing has about sundown the sky is dark, is Distribution and own the sky is darkis for as the eye can see by great flocis of
"diffice to roost in these cedars. Your
floudent accompanied by a native and a
spent a couple of hours last night
the redars, watching this wonderful
Tally no birds of averytonein burnage. Later of bride of every tongue plumage.

Later of bride of every tongue plumage.

Later of bride of every tongue plumage.

Later of the tropics.

It is our approach great crowds of the
ling tribe would ruse from their perches

colure and fiveff with a noise like deep

state though. We had to scream at the
life voice to hear one another speak,
life of the trees were broken off, caused

columnated weight of birds. Hundreds,
life our lanterne, would fly late our

We could pick thousands of them from

helps of the trees.

Sint assumed to strange about this bird

the way the seeming peace and har-

recows. In the early around the perch of significant in the early morning, when these significant in the groves soft their perches in the dark for the fields of the open country, it was most leastful and gorgeous sight to cehold, in the blue of the jay, the crimson and red of a fence when and red bird, the yellow and syof the yellow and sportow birds seemed as some grand and sportow birds seemed as long the colors of the rainbow. Hundle the colors of the rainbow. Hundle of all the colors of the rainbow. Hundle wonder,

Street Cars Without Horses.

From the Philoslebskia Times. The directors of the Union Line Passenger Raines are taking of typic the San Francisco pian of the Commission of the Com WOMEN'S HAIR.

Old and New Ways of Bressing it Discussed

by the Learned French Hairdresser. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A book that should give the full history of the feminine headdress would be a book full of interest. How many long and patient researches its author would have to make to give even a glimpse of the thousands on thousands of transformations that the natural ernament of the human skull has undergone at the bidding Our first parent, Adam, parted his hair in the

niddle; Eve, no doubt lazier, contented herself with letting hers fall over her shoulders like a veil of gold. But what changes since then!

During the epoch of paganism the priestesse of Bacchus appeared in public with flowing tresses, while Diana and her nymphs are represented as knotting their hair on top of their neads. The coffure of the ancient Grock ladies, as also of the Roman dames, was of an extreme simplicity; they parted the hair on the top of the head and braided it in long plaits falling down the shoulders. Very often they made with these plaits a twist behind the head, which was kept in place by means of a bandelette. The Roman ladies, whose slaves were counted by thousands, employed many of these solely in dressing their hair. Woe to the slaves if the coffure became disarranged! Patience was not one of the virtues of the fashionable women of those days. They diverted themselves by thrusting long pincers into the flesh of their improvised hairdressers.

Even at that time the hairpin was already in

use, for we know that Flavia, by way of insulting the corpse of Cicero, drew a hairpin from her looks and thrust it through the tongue of the illustrious orator, as though thus taking vengeance for the sarcasms that tongue had hurled at her. The use of hair powder was also known, since Poppea, the second wife of Nero. lever allowed herself to be seen by her lord and master until she had first covered her locks

with a powder of gold.

During the middle ages fashion did not get any further than the plaits and the bandeaux until the Crusades left an Oriental imprint on the art of hairdressing. Toward 1660 a revolution suddenly broke out among the ladies, who set the pattern of elegance; curis became the fashion and graciously shaded the charm-

who set the pattern of elegance; curis became the fashion and graciously shaded the charming features of the La Validères, the Sévignés, the Maintenons, the Ninon de l'Enclos, and the other beauties who adorned the reign of Louis XIV. A little later the pyramidal headdresses came into vogue and grew to ridiculous heights. So absurdly high were they that ladies going to the ball were forced to kneed down in their carriages or to thrust their heads out of the windows. In caricatures of the period hairdressers on the way to the houses of their patrons are represented as carrying ladders upon their backs. The revolution of 1789 was a terrible blow to the artists of my profession, and the disuse of powder and of wigs forced them to sensibly modify their art. It was at this time that a heirdresser named Michalon invented and brought into fashion the practice of exhibiting different styles of headdresses on the heads of the wax figures which still ornament the windows of his ancecesors. The reigns of Louis XVIII. Charles X. and Louis Philippe contributed nothing to the history of hairdressing, except fashions that nowadays would be considered eccentric.

With the advent of the second empire we enter the domain of modern hairdressing. Folly Escaller, hairdresser to the Empress Engénie, composed for the wedding of that sovereign a cofflure consisting of two bandeaux in front; the one in the Marie Stuart style, the other rolled, beginning at the top of the head and falling gracefully down the neck in little curis. This dresser of crowned heads was before everything ease an innovator. For many years he created the new styles, this professional brethren could not succeed in initiating him, and they employed all kinds of stratagems to discover his secrics. One day as he was dressing the hair of the wife of agreat dignitary of the empire he protected one of these rivals who, disguised as avalet, hadentered the shop to any out to see a court of the wife of agreat dignitary of the empire he protected one of these rivals.

to discover his secrets. One day as he was dressing the hair of the wife of a great dignitary of the empire he perceived one of these rivais who, disguised as avaiet, hade entered the shop to spy out the new style, in order to employ it on the head of one of his own clients. Felix, pretending not to see anything, dressed madame's head in the mest langhable and grotesque fashion that he could devise. As soon as his rival had gone away he undid all that he had done and constructed a scientific and novel coffure. As for the rival, he immired with implicit confidence what he had seen. Filled with enthusiasm, he dressed the heir of his client, a lady who was to pass the evening at the Tuleries. Herentrance into the imperial bail room was the signal for laughter and jests on all sides. It was the ruin of the univexy nairdresser.

Here in New York, with a few exceptions, the heads of the ladius are cared for by menticers of their own sex. Only a few ladies who have lived in Europe employ made hairdressers, having learned to appreciate their tasts and artistic taient, which is much above that of their geniter rivals. And, indeed, how do these women bacome hairdressers? Oftener than not they are ext-laties inmits to whom it has occurred that their wares would be higher if they knew how to dress their mistresses hair. Accordingly they have taken some lessons, wholly elementary, in the art. And on the strength of these they call themselves hair-fressers! Later they marry and sot up shops for the sale of hair and headdresses. Without wishing to disparage the intelligence or the merit of these women. I must affirm that they are inferior to the mais bairdressers, who have served a long apprenticeship and have been directed in their studies by professors of the first rank.

In Paris, in all the intendence offices for hairdressers there are free schools of hairdressers there are free schools of hairdressers there are slight compensation many women attend as subjects. These, under the supervision of the professors, the young me

Others adopt a style known as scallops that is nothing but an arrangement of festoons which from their symmetry, one would suppose had been cut out by a pinking iron. This style of colifore, worn by ladies whose no:ess curve slightly toward their rosy lips, gives them a startling resembance to parrois in the act of onling cherries. Of all fashions this is the most injurious to the hair, for it requires the use of sticky, gine-like substances. Some ladies are ploy bandoline, a oreparation the base of which is gum tranzeauth more or less perfumed; others make use of a solution of quince seeds. I predict that if these ladies persist in dressing their hair in this style they will become bail at an early age.

an early age.

Why do they not rather adopt the curled or wavy coffure that frames the face so elegantly, and makes even the homeliest attractive? It should not be forgotten that, if music softens manners, the use of the curling iron softens features.

Many ladies do not wear front pieces, as they are called here, because they have a horror of

Many ladies do not wear front pleces, as they are called here, because they have a horror of wearing faise hair. They should get rid of this feeling, for if they attempt to be in the fashion while wearing only their own hair, this must necessarily be subjected to manipusations and transformations that will injure it greatly. The use of false hair is of the highest antiquity; great ladies and even queens themselves have not been able to get along without it. Juvenal mentions that Messalina, in her escapades, covered her black locks with a chestnut wig.

I have often wondered at the prejudice which prevents Naw York ladies from availing themselves of the services of hairdressers of the Champs-Elyse's and the Madelaine quarter have no better customers. What is the explanation of this prejudice? Is it hat the hairdressers are men? But in that case why is there not an equal prejudice against the physicians, the dentists, and especially the chiropodists? A writer of great talent. Mme. Emilie de Girardin, known in the literary world as Delphine Gay, the author of the comedy "In Jole Fait Peur," did justice to our profession. In one of her works she says: "The hairdresser is the only serious man of our epoch," She might have added, without fear of denial, "and the most virtuous." For I could name several of my Paris brethren who, being exposed in the discharge of their professional duties to the wiles of modern Mme. Potiphare, have fled from temptation as precipitately as Joseph did, leaving behind them, not their cleaks, indeed, but their combs and their curiting irons.

Ex-hairdresser of the Paris Jockey Club.

Driving Pifty-seven Miles to be Married.

Priving Pifty-seven Miles to be Married.

Prim the Washington Star.

Mr. Douglas M. Wigfleld of Farquiar County, Va., and Kiss Dura I. Fary of Orleans, Va., were married at the residence of Mr. L. E. Taverner yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland. The father of the bride would not consent to the marriage, and telegraphed to Alexandria to stop them, but they did not go that way. The young couple quetly left the home of the bride's uncile on Wonday last, and drove fifty-seven miles in a buggy. They arrived at Drovers Rest on Tuesday, where they staved all might, and were married at Mr. Taverner's house, near by. Atter seeing the sights about Washington they will go home and offer the olive branes to the old folks.

THE COLLECTORS OF CARDS.

An Epidemic that Spares Neither Old Nor Young, Esthete Nor Simple.

" It seems to have first broken out in Boston," said a scrap book and album manufacturer, speaking to a reporter of THE SUS about the card collecting mania. "At least, it was from that city that the great increase in the demand for books first came. New York soon followed; it has broken out with great vio lence in Philadelphia, and is moving westward like the epizooty. It does not yet seem to have penetrated the South to any extent, but it looks as if it would sweep the country. Our house manufactures 200 different styles of card al oums, and turns out a thousand a day. We are behind our orders, and yet we are only one

house among a dozen here in the business." The books manufactured by this house for the use of card collectors range in price from 25 cents to \$10 apiece, and in quality from common cardboard backs to full morocco, with pages of fine cardboard on which to mount the cards. All sorts of designs embellish the covers-Japanese, arabesque, Eastiake, and nonlescript. On some, sliver paroquets sit on gold boughs; some display red paims, blue flowers, and birds of gorgeous plumage sailing to goiden skies; some display groupings of cards in various colors; but the most expensive and durable are in plain moroeco and gill. "We always have had more or less applica-

in various colors; but the most expensive and durable are in plain morocco and glit.

"We always have had more or less applications for our cards," said a member of a firm that uses a large variety of peture cards for advertising purposes, "but they used to come mostly from school children, and Saturday was the day for the children's visits. But during the last six months card collecting seems to have become a fashlenable pursuit with all classes of people. I understand that one of the finest collections in the city has been made by the wife of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Erie Railroad. Another fine ecollection has been made by the wife of a leading officer of the New York Central road. One of the finest collections I have ever seen was made by an up-town do tor. At first we used to give cards freely to callers, but the pressure became so great that we had to stop the practice. Now we make collections of cards which we sell for postage stamps from three cents upward. We pay as much as \$400 a thousand for some due large oleograthis, which are in demand as centres for album pages. When a person comes in for cards we simply hand him a circular giving our terms, and stating that we can attend to applications received by mail only. We still receive many office applications, but the bulk now come by mail. During the past year we have sent out about \$5,000 worth of cards. There has been a small profit to us on them, while at the same time they bear our advertisements. We buy our cards in so large quantities that we can dispose of them to collectors at a small profit to ourselves, and yet supply them cheaps."

Every mail brings many letters, enclosing stamps, to this house. Most come from New York, Beston, and Pailadelphia, but some from as far west as Chicago and as far south as Charleston. The firm thave cards put up in collectors at a small groft to deep of the manla for advertising purposes, and give away cards to chard trade the proper of the past of the past of the south of past of the shape of two bries of

from children. beokers for the beautiful in art cards have

from children.

Seekers for the beautiful in art cards have learned that really fine cards are not to be procured by the mere asking. A sort of reciprosity system has spring up among houses with get out fine cards. In order to give variety to the collections which they send out, they make exchanges of cards among themselves, each house thus getting the advantage of the connections of the others in sending out advertisements. Care is taken not to disigure the cards in printing advertisements upon them.

The demands of the collectors have also created a special business in the supply of cards. It is now a common thing along the thorough fares to see card peddiers, with their wares spread out in large bassets. The weekly papers are full of advertisements of card dealers. The last issue of The Weekly Sus contained the advertisements of 21 firms which make a specialty of supplying eards to collectors.

Great taste is displayed in the making of fine collections. In mounting eards on an album page, a large, fine eard must be had for a centre, and small cards are arranged on the barders. Poins are taken to mount the cards so that they will harmonize in color and design, and be symmetrical in their arrangement on the page. Collectors below then prompt. sign, and be symmetrical in their arrangement on the page. Collectors become very expert in judging of the quality of cerds, and can promptly tell whether a card is Gorman or French, or whether it is an American imitation; how many impressions of color it has received, and what quality of colors has been used. Some of the best collections have as gentine an artistic value in their the jay of the varieties and excellences of color printing as collections of prints have in their exhibition of the graver's art. While dealers do not expect the present manual to last, they say that it has done great good by stimulating designers and color printers to do their best work, and by creating a demand for fine-art cards that will be permanent.

The clerks at the Post Office say that has tyear not over 5,000 Easter cards passed through the mails; this year there were 60,000.

Prof. Chandler Says that there is Nothing

Prof. Charles F. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, said vesterday: "My opinion is that the public need be under no apprebension of any serious disturbance to heaith from the present condition of the Croton water. Every year of the sixteen I have been in New York this condition has made its appearance to a greater or loss degree in the spring. A somewhat similar condition has generally appeared during the summer. I have never known any harm to come from it. The same occurs in almost every city that is supplied by water from lakes. Sometimes it results entirely from the inkes. Sometimes it results entirely from the growth of yegsiable matter at low water, and confervoid growth at high water in lakes. It occurs in the spring when snow and ice are meiting, and the surface of the ground is secured by spring rains, and the products of the secure of the spring rains, and the products of the secure of the growth of the products of the secure of the growth of the products of the secure of the products of the secure of the products of the products of the secure of the products of the secure of the products of the secure of the partment, is making a careful study of the partment, is making a careful study of the present condition of the water. Two years and the present condition of the water. Two years are the frequency of the secure of the secure of the partment was intended to force part of our annual report, but we were behind in its publication, owing to the difficulty of obtaining our appropriation for printing. As the public is much interested in this subject at present we have sent his report to the printer, and it will be ready about the middle of next week in pampilist form. A similar state of the water to ours has been observed in Baltimore during the past month, Prof. Remeen of John Hopkins University was not able to find out the exact cause. Its appearance in Baltimore two or three weeks earlier than here is accounted for by the earlier appearance there of warm weather.

There is no doubt that we need an additional water supply as sungested in the report of Isaac Necton, the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct. We are suffering from a deficiency of water, which lails to reach the upper stories of our houses, and seriously jeopards the public health. No increased cupity is possible unless from supply enough. No matter what a new aqueduct would be largely estimated at 1,000,000 galons. The consequence is that the poisso from supervision which they offer to the flow of water. They are not necessary, because the roless vegetable substance from a peculiar plant, called note.

They a growth of vegetable matter at low water, and confervoid growth at high water in lakes. It occurs in the spring when snow and ice are

SHAD CATCHING

The Experience of an Old Fisherman Nome Bly Ones from the South.

"Shad flies have come," said an old fish erman who was mending a pile of nets at the foot of 155th street, " and that means shad, and plenty of 'em, this week."
"What have the flies to do with the fish ?"

"Give it up." was the reply; "only I've been shaddin' now about forty years, off and on, and never knew shad to come without these flies. It epends a good deal on the weather, but you can generally count on good fishing in the North River in the last of March and first of April. This season's rather cold for 'em, but a little warm weather will make 'em ren. But fishin' ain't what it used to be. They won't let you put down stakes; and if you did get a ne stretched, half a dozen steamers would go through it in as many minutes. In the old imes we used to call 'em yellow backs, and I've caught'em way up the river, 130 miles from here, where they go by the name of black shad. They're goin' up now, and the higher up you catch 'em the better the flavor is. They say each shad lays about 150,000 eggs, and they hatch out accordin' to the weather in from four to six days. The old shad come down again in May, but they're poor, and hardly orth catchin', for any one that knows the dif-"Yes," answering another question, " there's a good deal of money in the business, if a man

follows it up, and it gives work to a great many men. About ten years ago I was regularly in the business, with four or five pardners, and the way we followed them fish up was a caution. We had a smack, kept our nets aboard, and lived aboard of her, and in December or the latter part of November we would strike for the mouth of the St. John's River, in Fiorida. There's a piace called Priottown on one side. where all the St. John's pilots live, and a settle ment called Maynort on the other. This was made up of Greeks and Minorcans that came over there way back in 1700, they said, and they've kept together so that many of 'em speak the language yet. They're all in the shad bustness. We hid just above their town, and for about a month would do a good business. It was about all dodgin' steamboats, and we had an idea that them Greek fellers were all in with the steamboat men. If they got a chance, nothin' would save our nets: while if it was one of them yellow-skinned fellers, he'd give a yell and down would go the helm, and the skipper would nearly turn himself inside out gettin' out of the way. Yes, the same general rig is used all over the world, I understand, for shad and herrin', and is called a drift seine You can see 'em all along the St. John's. They use a big wheel and wind up the net every night to keep it dry and clear of mould. The nets are generally about 200 feet long, with meshes four and a half inches wide. I've worked three together, each 300 feet long. They vary in depth from sixteen to twenty feet. The position under the floats. Two boats and six men can work a thousand-foot net, but it don't pay to run any risk where there are steamers. 've seen a \$400 net wound upon a steamer's wheel and go off right before my eyes, and all the owners could do was to swear, as they had no right to swing the line across the stream; it's against the law. What did we do with the fish? Why, shipped 'em all to our agent in New York; he would take all we could send, and more, for New York's the great market for the fish, and you can never get too many. A regular steamer nected with the Old Dominion line from Fer-

came down the river every other day that connected with the Old Dominion line from Fernandina to New York, so in less than a week from the time they were taken from the water they were for sale in Fution Market. When they commenced to leave the St. John's we moved up and tried the St. Mary's.

"I suppose you often caught other fish?"

"Heats of 'em. I remember one hand we made at the mreath of the St. Mary's, off what they call Eagle Island. We stretched the net up the channel at shout 9 o'clock. It was bright moonlight, and as it was the last hand we tree continue that and as it was the last hand we revertifing before us. A lot of darkies were on the beach, starting out for a coon hant, and they came in and gave us a hand, and you never saw such a mess in your life. Tak about your aguariums! You could have filed a dozen, When the sinkers touche I souton I followed en in the beat to clear it while the rest got over and handed her in as soon as the water shouled you could see the dish, and in the middle in big porpoise was rushing this way and that, and digain into the mud. I hammed him with an our, and over he wen', and he must have cleared fitteen test. The boys went at her with a rush then, and over he wen', and he must have cleared fitteen test. The boys went at her with a rush then, and over he wen', and he must have cleared fitteen test. The boys went at her day all overed with spines, hundreds of what they call sea gaze—they re covered with appars to—about a hundred sea trout—they look like our weak fish, only have a spot on their tails—snappers, porgles, soit shell turdes, garlleh, cattlsh, and, under the pile, three or four sharks. You never saw such a mess; but they all sold except the shares, which the darkies took for their livers. I heart is affollow war he made 'em into cod liver oil, From there we went in January to Savannad, then to Charleston, then up Hilton Head way, though have a sold in the work and they can't use a regular net, so they to the way though, and the shaders up a round geographic every fifty times, and by keepin' this up an day they generally made enough to make it pay. Next we would take in Delaware River, and after that it was time for the North River, and then the Merrima. One season we ended up in the Bay of Fundy in August, having tried the whole coast up.

The largest shall lever caught? Well, I've seen a seven-pounder take a fiv, and in the Ashley River, in 70, we caught on that must have weighed inlyin on to eleven pounds; he was so fat that his tail was swollen out of shape. They can'sm' countries. The heaviest shall.

They can but me that was swollen out of shape. They can but sure choices shall ever handled was in Brazil, and he was tweve test long and weighed pretty nearly 400 pounds. It isn't exactly like our shad, though a close relative, but more like a herrin'. They live in fresh water, and the Indians call them pra-

It isn't exactly like our shad, though a close relative, but more like a herrin'. They live in tresh water, and the Indians call them pracucus, and they look for all the world like a big, overtrown shad.

The lish of which the old man spoke is a gleantic member of the shad family, and is known scientifically as the Shades, and is often captured weigning 500 pounds. It has enormous scales, and tresents a most beautiful appearance in the water. According to the natives, it carries its young in its mouth.

"There's another shad," continued the fisherman, found on the Forrida coast, down near the cape and on the reef. They call it the tarpoon, and it looks just like a mass of eller when you take it out of the water, and each scale is as bight as asmall sancer. I've seen them six feet iong. But the questrest of all shades is one they call the gizzer is shad. You'd know it in a minute from a soarp spine that grows from its back. When you take it out of the water it makes a whirring noise that sounds like a windmid. The first time I heard it we hauled up about forty of 'em, and when they commenced rollin' in the belly of the seine together they set up their fish lake or whirrin' so loud that I looked around, thinkin' a flock of ducks was over us.

"It's preuty hard totell you, sir, how many fish are caught every year, but in Taunton they kept count of 'em in '74, and it was six thousand. That would have made, supposin' they had lived, over 900,000,000 young in the Taunton River, but only asmail fraction of the fish that ko up probably are caught. As many as 1,000 have been caught near Andover, and their eggs were sent all over Massachusetts."

The fish culturests have sent them all over the Linion, and the rivers are now, notwithstanding the immense yearly haul, far better stocked with fish than they were when the red man was the sole fisherman. Thougands of eggs are also sent to Europe. The number of eggs left by a run of shad can hardly be estimated, but has been figured at a hundred thousand millions.

With red and reel on Lake Murdock. Me, mine bass were captured iglely in two hours angling. Their aggregate weight was forty pounds.

Spring Greek at Belleionte, Pa., that supplies the city with water, is a fine stream for front. The Watchman acrets that nearly lite bundred of them were taken the first day of the opening of the senson.

An oblinary of a fish is one of the queer items in a Paris paper. One of the fattest carps, it says, in the lake at Printamehican has just side. It was called Fanny, said is believed to have been born in the reign of Francis L., or rearry 400 years ago. She was accustomed every alternoon to show herself to an admiring crowd, and accepts crumbs from their hands, as she had done in times past from the hands of many of the kings of France.

A fish differing from any other ever seen was picked. times past from the hands of many of the kings of France.

A she differing from any other ever seem was picked up on the plantation of a gentleman living near Drayton, its. immediately after a very heavy storm recently. The fish weighed two pounds, its head constituting the principal part. It had a reddish color and two large paddies on each side, which could not be denominated line. While in a natural position it tail rested flat on the ground, being turned conversely to other Sah. It was also destitute or eyes, they accretly being perceptible, while it had natural appendages for its ears. The gentleman wants some scientist to explain where this strange creature came from. THE PEACH CROP.

Reasons for Belleving that is Will Not be Very Poor After All. There is wide differences of opinion conerning the prospects of the peach crop for 1881. South Jersey was the first to announce that the fruit buds were hopelessly ruined. A gentleman who has an orchard of 10,000 tree at Sidney, N. J., says the buds are blasted, and that he will have no fruit for market. Another grower in the same State says that he examined his trees, and found the buds black and apparently blasted, but he thinks that the season beng uniformly cold no very serious destruction

need be teared In Delaware, a large grower says he does not believe the crop has suffered a blight. He re-members that in 1875, when one of the largest members that in 1875, when one of the largest crops ever known was harvested, the buds in the spring bore the same black spots as now.

Along the valley of the Hudson River the fruit growers, who have, within the last five years, pinated not less than 6,000,000 peach trees, are recovering from their alarm about frozen buds, and they now anticipate a fair crep. Thousands of young trees will bear for the first time, and thus lessen the loss in orchestis that have been damaged by the severity of the winter.

crop. Thousands of young trees will bear for the first time, and thus lessen the loss in orthe first time, and thus lessen the loss in orthe first time, and thus lessen the loss in orthe research that have been damaged by the severity of the winter.

Kansas reports that in exposed situations the peach buds have been nearly all killed, but orthan a small crop may be produced, but there is no reason to hope that it will be the average.

A peach oretard in Chalmers County, Ala., near the Georgia line, contains 250 acres, and has yielded \$70,000 worth of peaches. It is owned and cultivated by John Parnell, the brother of the Irish agitator. The fruit from his orchard is usually the earliest in market.

What is called "the peach garden of the world," is a section of land lying between Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and Chesapeake Bay on the west, commonly known as the Peninsula. Beginning at the foothilis of the southern line of Pennsylvania at the blue rocks of the Brandywine, it extends to Cape Charles, where the waters of the Chesapeake meet the asa. This district, embracing an area of 6,000 square miles, includes the State of Delaware, the eastern shore of Maryland, and two counties of Virginia. Ex-Gov. Cochrane has upon his estate of 3,200 acres 100,000 bearing trees. Many farms have from 30,000 to 70,000 trees. The total number on the Peninsula is not far from 7,000,000 baskets.

The peach senson usually begins about the middle of July, commencing with Hale's Early. Troth's Early Red, Early York, Early Crawford, Reeve's and Moore's follow in rapid succession, capped by such productions as "Old Mixons' and the "Stump of the World," In September come the Law Crawfords, Pullen's, Crockett's, and the Smock, closing with the Solways.

The peach growing interests representa capital of \$30,000,000. In 1876 there was a clear profit on a general average of 55 cents per basket, and on the crop 1875 the average was 43 cents on Western shipments, and 30 cents on Eastern consignments. profit on a general average of 55 cents per profit on a general average of 55 cents per basket, and on the crop of 1875 the average was 43 cents on Western suipments, and 30 cents on Eastern consignments.

The average quantity of peaches packed dur-ing the last two years was about 125,000 cases.

The Home of an Opera Bouffe Prima Donne From the Partition.

The Hôtel Schneider will henceforward The Hôtel Schneider will henceforward have only a retrospective interest; the dira, it appears, has sold it, and intends to end her days in the heart of Paris, and during the whole of this week part of her furniture and collections have been seld at the Hotel Drouot. The famous Grande Duchesse has in her head more than people suspect who have only seen her affable and regular beauty on the stare or in the myriad recroductions of painting or photography. She is a weman of masculine energy and force of will. Her house and all that it centained owed its existence and arrangement to the intelligence of the dira, and, let it be said without offence to certain American millionaires, it is no easy matter to spend some two millions of frances on a house and its furniture, and to spend them well. It may be remarked, by the way, that the mere fact that Mile, Schneider having such an amount to seend is a sign of the times. It is one of those small facts which historians find so cloquent. After this promitie I will return to the Avonuc du Hois de Boulogne, and take a hasty view of the Villa Schneider before the mistress of the house had thought of having a sale. The stables, the courtyard, the offices were large and handsome; the clock in the stable yard had an examel face manufactured in the rolgn of Louis XIII., and taken from the frontal of an old chapel at Angoumois. Is not this characteristic of an age when feural eastes are packed up stone by Stone and sent to Paris by rail to be sold plecement to the promess of finance? To think, too, that this Louis XIII. clock face had probacity reserved the feural contents of the Charen numbereds of years before it became the property of the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein!

Atove the outrance door were the grand of probacily reserved the beneficition of the Church industries of years before it became the property of the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein!

Above the outranes door were the arms of Mile. Schneider—a livre supported by two Cupides and surmounted by a crown of roses, with the insertiption. "Je chante." The half was a marved of inste. Mile. Schneider is an artist and a romanissense. The brite-a-brae desilers of Paris and the Proviners know her well. She would hant for months for a piler of stuff to cover an old chair discovered in some store in the fine see Lapte, and not a nail was driven in her wails without her directions. Plearish responses work, earliels, barometers, stuffs, tapestries, balences, carvings, everything that decreased the control of the control of

bowed each other to get a view of the diamonds and pearls.

"Lottense Schneider, according to Vepereau, was born about 1855. She made her debut in Paris, in "Le Violoneux," at Off-nbach's original Bouffes-Parisiens, now called the Folies-Marigny. In those days Schneider was timid and modest; she gained 150 francs a month, and obstinately refused bouquets and invitations to supper. All traces of this modest timidity have since disappeared. The Parisians have pronounced her apotheosis, foreign princes have adored her, and the rising generation now looks upon her as a monument of the past.

In the Absence of a Marriage Certificate. From the Toronto Globe.

From the Insumb Globs.

A youing coupled from the country, newly married, took in Turonto on their wedding tour. On their services they registered at one of the city forcels as man his wise, but during the evening the leandoys took is not his head to suspect that they were not married, and in the morning be undertoos to question them. The event, but morning he undertoos to question them. The event, but morning her undertoos to question them. The event, but morning her indicates the great their marriage certificate, for the reason that the clearwing had deterred masking it out until they should return not having the necessary printed form by him. The absence of the certificate confirmed the landiard in his suspiciou, and—their protestations notwithstanding—his summarily ejected them, without even allowing them to take bereation. The injured couple after ward communicated with their postor, who came to the city and demanded as a sology from the landiard. This the latter recuses to give, and an action in the courts is threatened.

From the Entirempoly Sentinel.

CANNELTON, Ind., April 22.—George McDaniel and John Lynch had been to a dance in Spincer county and while returning the difficulty began. The dimension to the donce was Lynch made the remark that could not paid five to have pend the foll amount NcDaniel only to have pend the foll amount, when McDaniel only that if Lynch was not existed the could the top of the first that if Lynch was not existed the could the first that if Lynch was not existed the could the gold of bin, Some more words passed, and Lynch being in foot and McDaniel on hor Schack, Lynch drew his revolver and fired three shots at McDaniel, killing him.

TURILES FROM DRY TORTUGAS.

Methods of Catching them-Fight Between Turtles and Sharks-Some Monsters. "Look out for that one, he's savage," said the captain of a schooner, leading the way aft through a lane of the helpiess turtles on their mcks. As we passed, each one lifted its soggy

head, opened its blear eyes, and gave a sigh.

been in the Key West and Tortugas crawls for some time, and are all in good condition. This talk about our treating the animals bad is all nonsense. The hardest time they have is after we hand them over to the marketmen. They pile them into care, and a good many of them can't rise for air, and grow sick and die. Turties need as much air as a man and some people might think it hard on the turtle's feelings to paint ' To be served this day' on his back, and stand him up in front of a resaurant, and I did hear how some humanitarian objected to it, which, I suppose, explains why so many turile shells are hung out instead of live ones. There are several ways of catching them, but most of them are turned, and some are what they call pinned. Oh, yes, that is cruel, as a steel pin is sent into the shell, suction holding it, and they are hauled in by a rope. We buy most of our turtles from the Conchs in Key West, but before the war we used to run down from Mystic and do our own turtling and a little wracking. I guess nearly all the wrackers on the Florida coast are Connecticut men. There's a good deal of sport in turtle-turning. The keys between Cape Florida and Key West, and Mar Keys, and Loggerhead to the south ard and west ard, are the best places, and the finest fishing grounds in the country. Moonlight nights are the best time, and all hands go ashore and divide around the beach. Most of the keys. or, in fact, all of them, are covered with mangroves and bay cedars that come down to about forty feet of the water, and right in their shade the men would lie in couples, and a quarter of a mile along two more, and so on around the key, Every fifteen minutes or so one of the men walks down to the water and runs along the beach close to it, so as to back the turtle off. If he sees the tracks he gives a whistle and the other hand comes down on a run, and they both follow up the track, generally finding the turtle digging a nest. The minute it sees you it whirls around and staris for the water, and you've get to keep out of the way of its mouth if it is a loggerhend. I've seen a man's nose broken by a knock from a flipper, but if a man understands his business he can tip a turtle, no matter how big it is; and, on the other hand, I've seen four men trying to tip one over, but it knocked one down after they got it on the edge of the shell, and filled the mouths and eyes of the rest with sand, and then walked away into the Guilf. When they get a turtle they loave it, and keep up the walking all night. I've caught thirty in one night in this way with about seven men to help, and it gave us all we wanted to do. The next morning the flippers are sit and tied, and they are dragged aboard the boats or put in crawls, just as it happens. You wouldn't think turtles are very cunning creatures, but they are, and they can smell a man like a deer. I've seen one come up in front of me when I was hid in the bush, and take three or four smills and haul off shore again; and when they have laid their egges-sometimes 200 or more—they smooth over the spot to make it look like the rest of the beach, and instead of going straight back to the water, they go up or down the beach, and operhaps make believe dig another nest or two, and then side off a hundred yards from where they come up. A green hand would hunt all day and not find the nest.

No, the eggs are of no use. The more you cook them the rawer they get. The young eggs taken out of the turtle are dried in the sun, and make a good itwing for a starving man. The Conchs eat them, and cormorants as well, but I never saw a Northern man that could go turtle eggs as a steady diet. We had a new cook one cruise, and some of the men, wanting to play a joke on him, gave him a lot of loggerhead eggs and told him to make a custard. He cooked them fourteen hours, and the eggs hadint turned a whistle and the other hand comes down on a run, and they both follow up the track, gen-

and told him to make a custard. He cooked them fourteen hours, and the eggs hadn't turned a hair. You can't cook them. The loggerheads are larger, coarser, and worth a good third less than the green turties, and they are like buildogs—take a piece right out of a boat. Green turties will run from a siant, but some of the old buil loggerhands will fight until they can't move. We saw a fight between a couple one day. The shark would make rushes at it, miss its flippers, and side way over its lark and then the loggerhead would get hold of the stark's fin, and such a spiashing you never saw, but by the time we got a ongastle the turtle was a our played out, and three of its flippers were bitten off short. We took possession, and it lived, for I saw it a year afterward, and it could move along enough to rick up a living.

year afterward, and it could move nong enough to rock up a living.

"They had a near way of catching turtles in some parts of Cuba some years ago. There's a fish very common there called the sucker, it has a sucking plate on its head that looks more like the flares to a blind than anything eise. Anyway, you find them on sharks and all the big fishes. When they get tired of swimming they suit over on their backs and fasten on, and ist the shark tow them along, and they hang on so that they will come right out of water with a shark. The Cubans used to catch a lot of them

the shark tow them along and they hand on so that they will come right out of water with a shark. The Cubans used to catch a lot of them and keep them in a tub of water in the boat, with a ring around their tails, fastened to a line, and when they sighted a turtle they lossed over a sucker, which fastened on to it, and was hattled in, slow, but sure.

"Must of the turtles caught on the Florida reaf are sent to key West and kept in crawls off the north side of the island, and are taken out as they are wanted and sold by the pound. How are they caught arain? Well, you would wonder, as some of the crawls are 150 feet long, and the animals have flui swing; but they don't have any chance against the boys—young Conchs—who are generally on hand for the fun of the thing; and it's a big sight. They go off in a boat with the owners, and sitp into the water without any noise, so as not to wake them, as they generally lie on the bottom asies. Down they go under water, and grab the turtles with the right hand just back of the head, where you see there's a good place to hold, and as soon as they touen them the fun commences. The turtle starts for the top of the water, then dives, rushing up and down, snorting, blowing, and throwing the spray so and making such a sea that you wouldn't believe a boy could live through it; but it's fan for them. They just hang on and straighten themselves out on the water. They take the waves and everything else, yelling so that you'd think they were being caten up. but it's fan for them. They just hang on and straighten themselves out on the water. They take the waves and everything else, yelling so that you'd think they were being eaten up. The turies get tred, though, and then the boys take held with both hands and put their kness on their backs; this forces their heads out of water, and so they steer them up to the boat, and one after another they are handed in, the flipters silt and tred, and they are realy for shipment, the Conchs taking the fun for their pay.

the hippers solution that comes, and they often reach eight hundred weight, but they are worth nothing except, perhaps, for boarding houses where they have teem fless chained to every plate. The large ones are usually covered with sea-weed, barnacies, shells, and parasites of all kinds. The shell is not worth much once in a while you find a hawkabil on the reef, but they don't come so far North. In South America and the islands south of Cura, hawkabil shing is a big business, and so not to lose the aniumals they reast the shell grows on again. They are causified a value for the reef of the aniumals fless the first cold rands can spet them by the turtle grass floating on the top of the water. The turtles content was a first of the most value as articles of commerce, although others, them to be come of the most value as articles of commerce, although others.

The green, hawksbill, and terrapins are of the most value as articles of commerce, although others, from their rarity and certain peculiarities, have their money value. One of the rarest turties in American waters is the leather turtie. Instead of baving scales, the sholl grows in one viece, with great longitudinal ridges. It grows to an immense size, and very rarely is captured. A fine specimen is owned by a mun in New London, who has added enormous red. Google eyes to it, and in the summer exhibits it as the great sea monster. That defles the scientists of the world. This great fellow had a relative in early geological times, named the profostery device, the bones of which have recently been found in the West, that must have been twenty feet long. Another gignatic turtle has been found buried in India, the shell of which would cover eight nien. In the Gallapages Islands a land turtle is found that is greatly valued as an article of food. The writer has seen one of the fellows move over the ground with two men on its been, and some of them that are thirteen feet in circumference on move five tundred nounds. A rare Chinese turtle is called "hairy," from the fast that it is always found covered with a peculiar growth of long, fine green seawed that very much resembles hair and waves after at in a curious manner as it moves along.

The soft-shelled turtle of our Southern rivers would be a great curiosity if it were not so dominon. The shell is perfectly soft and platic and very good to eat. It spreads out broadly at the tail, giving the animal a curious appearance.

The turtle is undoubtedly one of the long.

ance.

The turtle is undoubtedly one of the long-lived ones, as a relative of the writer when a boy cut his initials on a box turtle and released it near Uxbridge, Mass, and thirty years after found it again in the woods, apparently as

BITTER ATTACK ON A PRIEST,

A Remarkable Report Made by a Catholic to the Michigan Legislature. LANSING, Mich., April 29.-In his report to he House of Representatives to-day, favoring the bill to take from the Catholic Bishops of Michigan the management and contro of church property, and vest the trust in committees of laymen, the Chairman of the Judiclary Committee, Jas. H. Campbell, who is a member of the Catholic "No, these are not spring turtles," he conlinued, caressing a savage loggerhead with his poot;" they are yearlings and over, and have congregation in Marshall, a church much broken up, owing to dissensions about the priest, made a bitter attack on the management of the Catholic Church in this State in general, and on one priest in particular. He declared that the Bishops held all the church property in their own names, in wiolation of law, and that in case of their dying intestate it would be entirely lost to the people. He declared that the control of such year amounts of lands by one man is not in accordances with the spirit of our institutions, and that no auch privileges are asked by or granted to any other denomination. Mr. Campbell then cited the case of the church in Marshall, where a priest named D. Callsert was sent. Father Callaert's conduct caused great scandal, and, no relief being obtainable from the Bishop, the result was contentions and disorder in the church. Chairman Campbell concluded his remarkable report in relation to this priest in these words: "He is a notorious shameless, malicious liar. He has been sued for slander and been compelled to retract. He is grossly dishonest, an exiortioner, who has exacted exorbitant payments from poor widows and orthans for funeral masses, and a consummate hypocrite. He is a priest from purely mercenary motives, and only for the opportunities it gives him to get an easy living, and dups sincere people out of their money. He has vilified the living and the dead, and prostituted everything sacred, even the sacraments of the Church, to his malicious ends. He is addicted to the use of liquor, is an ignorant, vicious, malicious, thoroughly degraded and dapravel wretch. Any one who will cook at his bloated, discolored, swinish face as he sauds about the streets, can tail what he is; and yet he is retained there against the express wish of the people, who must submit to him and attend his mass or be called non-Catholics. Many, however, who have been lifelong, devout Catholics, very properly look upon his mass as being no more sacred than a cat fight, and absent theirselves from all church services conducted by him, The idea that the exercise of any priestly function by such a person is of any effect is supremely ridiculous. To the many excellent, sincerely Christian priests there is no fear of trouble from the people; the Catholic people can be safely trusted. Bad priests should ha violation of law, and that in case of their dying intestate it would be entirely lost to the

Mushroom Culture in France.

From the Garden.
On arriving at Arcueil one is prepared to On arriving at Arcuell one is prepared to find some unusual industry carried on; the large tracts of undulating ground, uncultivated and unfenced covered with a scan growth of gress and weeds, with, dotted here and there, neculiar wooden air shafts, looking like dismantied windmills, make up a picture of desolateness and neglect that is unique in the neighborhood of Paris. One's first impression on alighting at the station is that the place is owneriess.

eriess.
Scrambling along the muddy track that did

alighting at the station is that the place is ownorless.

Scrambling along the muddy track that did
service for a pathway from the station. I struck
the road on which was the house of the "champignonist" to whom I had been directed. Behind the neatity kept house and garden was a
yard, with some heaps of hot manure being
turned by several men, one of whom was the
proprietor. On reading my introduction he politely expressed his willingness to fiftp me, and
explained the mode of preparing the manure
the same as among ust. He then led me to the
door in the middle of the yard that apparently
opened into nothing.

When this door was opened there came out a
rush of confined air laden with the musty smell
of mushroom spawn, bringing the conviction
that a stay below to be pleasant would have to be
short. On a shelf just inside were some small
spirit lamps fixed to straight wooden handles
about one foot long, two of which monsieur
lighted. Taking one for himself and giving
one to me, he bade me follow him down a steep
incline, damp and slippery from the water
trickling down the walls on both sides.

At the bottom of the incline, which terminated
in some steps, was a chamber about ten feet
square from which branehed off galleries about
stax feet wide, to all appearance winning like a
maze in all directions. In each gallery there
were three bods, one against each wall and one
in the middle, of the usual conical form, though
only about eighteen inches or two feet high
cased with the white dust of the pulverized
stone, which I concluded, together with the
perfect darkness and the acsence of any coverring over them, serves to give the l'aris mushrooms the beautiful white skins for which they
are so remarkable. Never before have I seen
mushrooms growing so thickly; they were
literally on the top of one another, making it a
difficult performance to step between the beds
without knocking some off.

Reform in Women's Bress.

Reform in Women's Dress.

From the Vienna Correspondence A meeting was held last week at Berlin

the lower as well as the upper limbs."

The supporters of the inovement desired that no more should be heard of long skirts and such fashionable friepery. They wanted to wear trussers because in them alone they had a form of dress worthy of the human race.

Only one person space in defence of the old costume, on the ground that flowing robes are more graceful than tight-fitting garments, but her voice was drowned in a storm of opposition, and the sant-petiteon resolution was carried almost unanimously. he lower as well as the upper limbs.

How a Picture Scared Sitting Bull.

From the Toronto Clobe. One of the greatest drawbacks to the return

The Ruling Passion Strong in Jail. Promite Liebem Hirald

Just before last court term Mr. Winn Wors-

From the Non-Haven Evening Register.

The intent whist justy, so called, seventy-five person in all, assembled at the residence of H. F. Hubbard Last events. The 'whist' part was that no many and such as there is no considered to sevents. The whist' part was that no many and such as there is no sea, or whisper until after the closes, and such as there is threat the ries were tried before a secretar court, found guilty, and sentenced to quier remaines, such as entire first pre-crackers in three consecution into test repeating poetry, and being handcoffed to one another.

Jewish Marriage Customs Disappearing. From the Jewich Messenger.

LIFE IN THE ANIMAL WORLD.

Sevents five lambs have been killed by eagles within the matter mentals on the farm of albert Charles in

Become five matrix on the train of Albert Charles in Valleys and a slighters found in Brazil travel far and well on baid. There are said and begins are frequently seen in the fivests and begins are frequently seen in the fivests and trains a five at few matrix. A matrix white redshifts are fixed to the matrix of the white redshifts are fixed to the white five are exclude considerable interest among the citizens of that village considerable interest among the citizens of that village considerable interest among the citizens of that village in carrying goods for interest among the citizens of the village in carrying goods from the terminals of the Carson and Colorado Hafroud to comps for out in the whiterness.

Some boys in Flittwelly. Pa., caught a rat in a trappation of the village of the control for the control of the control of

ed of Prof Paige of Council Binds, Iowa, has an intelligent craise that relisting a fat mouse, and is often supplied from a frap set in the house. It was recently noticed watching miscoily at a hole leading become the Barrier II was soon rengited by the sight of a mouse, which it cought killed and also II then remined vigilative at the mouse hole.

The turtle is undoubtedly one of the longlived ones, as a relative of the writer when a
boyout his initials on abox turticated released at
near Uxbridge, Mass, and thirty years after
found it again in the woods, apparently as
lively as ever.

A \$100 Mag Bundle.

Pros. the Philatelphia Times.

William Warrein a ring dealer at 1,110 Mark's
lane was arrested by Sixth Dairter Poincems Haster
Tuesday night on the charge of constructive largery,
preferred by a lady residing at 1107 thesinistroet, who may be a superior of the largery of the service of the serv